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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1960

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African Issues Provoke Conclave

Program for Conference

UNITY FROM DISUNITY will be the opening speech of the African Conference this weekend. The speaker, Sir Andrew Cohen, was Governor and Commander-in-chief of Uganda from 1925 to 1956. He is now the permanent British representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council. He is also the author of a recent book, *British Policy in Changing Africa*. The lecture will begin at 10:30 a.m. in Goodhart Auditorium.

NATIONALISM SOUTH OF THE SAHARA, WITH REFERENCE TO TANGANYIKA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND KENYA is the topic of the second speech to be given Saturday morning in Goodhart. The lecturer, Edwin Munger, is Chairman of the African Universities Program Committee.

THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA, one of three simultaneous open panel discussions, will begin at 2:00. Herbert Chitepo, advocate of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Urban Affairs Commission and Middle Temple barrister-at-law, will lead the League-sponsored discussion. The panel will consist of George K. Dunye, President of the All-African Union of Greater Philadelphia and a senior at LaSalle University; Mrs. Herbert Chitepo of the African American Institute; Dr. Eugene V. Schneider, Associate Professor of Sociology at Bryn Mawr; and a University of Pennsylvania student from Liberia.

AFRICA—WHICH WAY WILL IT GO—EAST OR WEST?, will be the subject of discussion in the second group, sponsored by Alliance. The panel will include Melville T. Kennedy, Associate Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr; Peter Ritner, the associate editor of *Current*, a political affairs magazine, and author of *The Death of Africa* which will be published Monday; and Ted Harris of the American Society for African Culture.

RELIGION AND NATIONALISM, the Interfaith panel discussion, will include two African students. Ernest Boatin attended Yale University, and Jude Aidoo is a student at Howard University.

AFRICA, A NEW DIMENSION IN GEO-POLITICS, OR INSIDE GUINEA, will be the concluding lecture. R. O'Hara Lanier, the final speaker, is currently Project Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, an organization which provides African Lecturers for groups in the United States; he recently spent a year in Liberia as Administrative Assistant for the Bureau of Areas, a subsidiary of the United Nations agency UNRRA.

League Head Surveys Separateness In Aspirations of African Politicians

by Julie O'Neil

The dynamic mosaic of forces in Africa today is the result of two basic factors—20-30 million Europeans and over 200 million Africans—seen in terms of 'white' and 'black'. As in the patterns of a kaleidoscope, certain elements predominate. In sub-Saharan Africa the control of the 'white' is fast giving way to the forces of the 'black'—both methodically and sporadically—in number and intensity.

As a turn of the kaleidoscope produces pattern changes, a survey of the sectional situations of Africa shows a variety of relationships, though still involving the same elements. To an outside observer these elements are generally absolute and unchanging. To one who finds himself within the pattern, 'black' and 'white' have multiple facets and meanings.

The British government has based its colonial policy on the eventual self-government of the natives. The developments of the Kenya Constitutional Conference and the preparations for Tanganyika's imminent independence, along with the emergence of Ghana, are adequate testimony of

this outlook. Such events, especially in the first case, have none the less been accompanied by an understood pattern of discrimination. The European area of Kenya, "The White Highlands", has been protected through moral and legislative sanction from permanent occupancy by the natives.

The Mau-Mau uprisings of the early 1950's were publicized as an

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NOTICE

On Wednesday, April 13, 1960, at 7:15 p.m. in the Common Room, the Alliance for Political Affairs will present Peter J. D. Wiles, a Fellow of New College, Cambridge, currently associated with the Harvard University Research Center. His subject will be "Is Nationalization Really Out of Date?" or, in other words, can we at one and the same time admit the superiority of Communist growth rates and say that in the West nationalization is a false remedy for 19th century ills long cured? Recent work by Mr. Wiles has involved the classification of varieties of economic systems that can be used for growth, and extensive study and travel in the Soviet Union and its satellites. Please note especially the earlier time of 7:15 p.m.

NOTICE

Committee for Action on Civil Rights, meeting tonight, Rhodes Showcase. Meeting of Haverford group in Chase at 8 p.m. tomorrow.



Journalist, BMC Committee Discuss Civil Rights Issues

A Committee for Action on Civil Rights sprang into being on the night before Spring Vacation, when, with a minimum of publicity, approximately sixty girls met in the Pem East showcase to discuss the southern situation and possible action.

Dee Wheelwright was elected chairman of the group, and two New York City steering committee meetings were planned to take place during vacation with the hope that action might be started immediately on return.

Action Plan Outlined

The first of these meetings was held at the home of Elizabeth Lynes on Monday. Louis Lomax, a Negro journalist who has been covering the southern sit-ins and has written an article on integration scheduled for appearance in a spring issue of *Harper's*, filled in background material and provided an outline plan for effective action.

Not totally in favor of the demonstration picket, Mr. Lomax suggested instead an "eclectic policy" combining letters of support to southern Negroes, investigation of possible discriminatory conditions in Philadelphia or even on the Bryn Mawr campus, and money raising for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Support Letters Urged

In urging letters of support, Mr. Lomax related how the Negro students selected to strike were made to go through a preliminary session of practice in enduring the kind of torture inflicted by whites during similar pacifistic demon-

strations. "Only those who could stand up under pressure were allowed to strike, and that is why no race riots resulted . . . many of these students elected to go to jail to make a point . . . they need warmth, friendship, letters of encouragement.

"There's a possibility," warned Mr. Lomax, "that the Negro will learn to hate before the white man learns to love . . . many young southern Negroes are beginning to think along black nationalistic lines. It is absolutely essential to keep Negro students from being monolithic and identifying their problem with the 'white' man . . ." A massive letter-writing campaign which might result in some pen-pal friendships would, thinks Mr. Lomax, be an effective tool for combatting this tendency.

As for funds for legal defense, Mr. Lomax said there is now a definite need for \$25-30,000 and "the cases are snowballing."

A second meeting, held the following Sunday at the home of Judy Frankel, re-examined suggested action and made plans for a full college meeting to sound-out student interest and encourage support.

Letters Now!

The Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) has supplied a list of the addresses of some three-hundred southern Negro students who have elected to go to jail and are badly in need of moral support and sympathy. Hall representatives have these names and will distribute them to those interested in corresponding. Each of these jailed students deserves a deluge of mail, and Bryn Mawr students are strongly urged to write as many personal letters as possible.

Notice

Because of the special Conference issue, there will be no issue of the News next week.

IRC Conference Chooses Policy Regarding Africa

The annual American International Relations Club conference was held this year at Harvard University from April 1-4. The topic under consideration was United States foreign policy towards Africa. There were four three-hour policy-planning sessions, each of which was devoted to one of the following subjects: "What Stakes Does the U. S. Have in Africa?", "U. S. Policy Toward Colonial Africa", and "U. S. Relations with Other Powers Interested in Africa."

These discussions were supplemented by speeches given by Dr. Max F. Millikan, Director of the Center for International Studies at M.I.T., on "The U. S. Interest in Africa Development", by Mrs. Vera M. Dean, director of the non-Western Civilizations Program at the University of Rochester, on "Africa's Hours of Decision", and by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University, on "U. S. Policy and the United Nations."

The members of the conference, three hundred students representing colleges all over the country, adopted the following resolutions on the last day of discussion:

1) Be it resolved that this house recommend that the Government of the United States attempt to persuade the Government of the Union of South Africa to terminate its policy of white domination and discrimination toward the peoples of non-European origin in its territories and in the territory of Southwest Africa. We recommend that the United States approve the recent censure by the United Nations of the Union of South Africa.

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Segregation Battles Need Northern Aid

While staging a non-violent sit-down at a downtown lunch counter on Monday, March 28, seven students of Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, were arrested for "disturbing the peace." By the next Thursday, sixteen students had been suspended from the University because of their arrest and because they had "violated University policy." A sympathetic boycott by the students of the University followed this action.

This incident is the latest in a long series. Some of the latest have been: March 12, Tallahassee, Florida, twenty-nine Negro and six white students were arrested during a sit-in demonstration at a local dime store; March 19, Memphis, Tennessee, because of similar demonstrations in two public libraries police jailed thirty-six students and five newspapermen, and twenty-three other students were arrested during new demonstrations at the public art gallery and at a downtown branch library.

The United States National Students Association (USNSA) urges.

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THE COLLEGE NEWS



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Saturday's Assignment

Knowledge of trends in modern Africa should become a vital part of our education. This fact is obvious if one only observes current world trends. However, a desire to increase our own awareness should not be our only reason for attending the League-Alliance-Interfaith Conference on Saturday. A will to stimulate campus activity should also motivate us.

This marks the first major program held by organizations which are no longer ipso facto; those belonging to these groups belong solely because of interest in them. A large membership was indicated by the response at elections, but we must continue more than nominal support to enable Bryn Mawr to keep up and improve organizational activity. Conferences of this sort are an invaluable boon to attaining awareness and comprehension of complex international problems; let's give Saturday's meetings our support.

On Union for Strength

A suggestion has come from the administration that the newly-formed Bryn Mawr Committee for Action on Civil Rights exchange its autonomous standing for association with the clubs of League or Alliance. Though this suggestion was originally rejected on the grounds that organizational involvement might cause a loss of spontaneity and group impetus, there are several important reasons for reconsidering it. Involvement with a major campus organization would facilitate communication and prevent needless overlapping; it would add stature to the group and increase the publicity value of its projects; it would provide the committee with the necessary financial support; and, most important, it would lend it the stability and continuity necessary to remain a functioning organization long after the sit-in fever has passed.

Though it might also be argued that no campus groups presently exist outside of the major organizations, it should be remembered that perpetuation of a neat organizational hierarchy is only a secondary reason for affiliation. More important is the immediate positive advantages it entails and its provision of the stability necessary to carry the committee through many years of less sensational crises in civil rights.

To the Editor:

Campaign Caravan Will Tour Country

To the Editor:

A summer campaign caravan, stumping the country for disarmament, is scheduled to set out from New York early in June. In cities and towns across the U. S., the campaigners will interview community leaders, organize outdoor rallies and street corner meetings, set up booths at state fairs, visit summer conferences, and collect signatures to a Disarmament Platform for the 1960 elections.

The barnstorming tour is a project of the "1960 Campaign for Disarmament," sponsored by the United World Federalists, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in cooperation with leaders from the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Association for the United Nations, the American Friends Service Committee, and other liberal organizations in the field of international affairs. They seek strong statements by candidates and party platforms, endorsing total world disarmament under UN inspection and control as an immediate and pressing goal of American foreign policy.

Nationally prominent speakers and entertainers have been invited to join the caravan at various

stops, but the bulk of the campaigning will be done by young volunteers, mostly college students, signed in for at least a month at a time. With transportation free, their only expenses will be room and board, held to a minimum by local hospitality and group cooking arrangements.

According to present plans, the caravan will leave New York City about June 10, hoping to reach Los Angeles by early July, in time for the Democratic National Convention. If the group is large enough, one section will then split off to visit the Republican Convention two weeks later in Chicago, while the others tour the West Coast. A reunited caravan will spend most of August in the Midwest, returning to New York by about Sept. 15.

The Reverend Curtis Crawford, Unitarian minister, and teacher at New York University, is coordinator of the campaign. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to him, % 1960 Campaign for Disarmament, 17 E. 45, New York 17, N. Y.

The reaction to this movement at Sarah Lawrence has been enthusiastic. I hope the students at Bryn Mawr will feel the same.

Thank you,
Alice Pelkey
Sarah Lawrence College

Active and Interested Minority Groups Impress Majority with Imperialistic Values and Principles

by Pizze Schieffelin

Imperialism in Africa at the end of the nineteenth century was the result of a complex intertwining of forces: religious, scientific, economic, financial, humanitarian and nationalistic. It was fostered by active and interested minority groups which instilled in the majority their ideas and principles.

Among the first of these groups

to open up Africa and excite public interest were the scientific explorers and missionaries. The explorers searched for the source of the Nile, rare animals, and plants and minerals. The missionaries went into the bush with a genuine concern for saving the souls of the natives. Each group was aware of the dangers and entered at its own risk. However, whenever one

of them was killed by the natives it was taken by the people at home as a national affront. By arousing public interest and indignation these incidents stimulated imperialism.

A primary motive was the economic one: the need for raw materials and new markets. Europeans desired materials such as rubber and coffee which could be obtained only in the tropics. In addition to being a source of cheap raw materials, Africa provided a market for European manufactured goods. In this way they hoped to create a self-sufficient trading unit.

There was as well a purely financial interest group. For the giant industrialists, Africa was an outlet for surplus capital. The investments in Africa brought a higher rate of interest because of cheap labor, greater risk and the demand for non-European goods. To insure payment of interest capitalists would persuade the home government to establish territorial and political control over the colony.

Another incentive for European intervention in Africa was the idea of Social Darwinism and the White Man's Burden. It was felt that the white man was superior to the black and that the Europeans had a civilizing mission to perform in Africa. Imperialism for them was a duty, a crusade for the improvement of humanity.

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Kennedy Considers Course on Africa

When approached on the possibility of a course on Africa at Bryn Mawr Mr. Kennedy said that he thought such a program would be feasible, were enough interest shown. He outlined a possible program of study in this way:

The length of the course would be determined by demand, but it would ideally be a year course. It would be taught, not from the time of European consciousness, but from the beginning of what is known about Africa. In tracing colonial development a study of Imperialism would be necessary. It would probably be more useful, instead of picking a representative country as is done with China in the East Asia course, to study the countries in groups according to the European nations which colonized them. In the more recent past it would be necessary to study the general background of

Nationalism.

Since the field of African studies is so broad, the course should preferably be interdepartmental, bringing in the Sociology-Anthropology and Political Science departments. Visiting lecturers might be brought from Washington and New York.

As to the reading problem; several good texts have been brought out recently on Africa. These, however, should not be relied on too heavily, and more outside reading should be done.

Mr. Kennedy is by no means saying that this course can definitely be given. There are scheduling problems, and there is the problem of interference with present courses. But if enough student interest is shown, perhaps with the help of Haverford such a course could be brought up seriously before the Curriculum Committee.

Writers Reveal Diverse Views of Africa

Ex-Governor of Uganda Writes on Tribal Unrest

by Mary Ann Amdur

Recently, Africa has found a place in the headlines. But the news as it is reported does not give a true picture of the African scene. Coverage is granted almost exclusively to "sensational" items—newly independent nations, native uprisings. From the picture presented here spring misconceptions to the effect that colonialistic forces are oppressing the African native and trying to prevent his self-rule. Sir Andrew Cohen in his recent book, *British Policy in Changing Africa*, accurately views the current situation in British territorial Africa.

This book, the second in a series of African studies published by Northwestern University Press, is the recording of a series of lectures in which Mr. Cohen traces African history in its relation to that of the world.

It was the slave trade that opened African relations with the rest of the world. Explorers and missionaries followed the traders. Soon slavery was abolished and colonization began.

As a colonial power, Britain helped Africa to grow and develop with economic and educational aid. After World War II the pace quickened; nationalism emerged as an active force.

Mr. Cohen stresses that in all cases British policy favored the development of self-governing states in Africa and was educating the people toward this goal, not trying to divide them and keep them subjugated.

Many problems faced the British officer in Africa. Tribal customs that slowed progress were hard to combat. The new ways were difficult to explain to the savage natives of undeveloped areas. Slowly, these problems were overcome.

Looking at the present with an eye to future needs, Mr. Cohen concludes by noting the deficiencies in African economy and suggesting remedial methods.

As Uganda is the country he

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People, Animals, Area Come to Life in Novel

by Berna Landsman

"Had he pulled at my eyelids to find out what they concealed? . . . As I woke up I had the distinct impression that something like a coarse paintbrush was being drawn lightly across my face."

Thus begins Joseph Kessel's *The Lion*, a novel which received both the Prix des Ambassadeurs and the Prix de Monaco in France. This sensitive opening is typical of the author's keen, light yet serious style of describing places, people and animals he has come to know so well. For Joseph Kessel traveled extensively in British East Africa before setting down his vivid picture of adventures on one wildlife game preserve in Kenya.

Nicholas the monkey woke Mr. Kessel, on his first morning at the Reserve, with an affectionate sweep of his "paintbrush" tongue. He introduced him to Patricia, the ten-year-old daughter of the Warden of the Reserve, and the main human character in the novel.

Patricia's pet lion, King, majestically powerful, yet completely devoted to the little girl who has raised him from a cub, is the main character in the novel. His near-human relationship with Patricia and her father give the reader a look at an unusual inner kinship and friendship of man and beast.

King and Patricia play together every day until Oriunga, a morose, warrior of the Massai tribe, enters the Reserve and interrupts the friendship. Oriunga and King are at once enemies, Man against Beast.

Patricia must test her power over King (and learn a lesson about life); she stands between them. The inevitable, savage clash between them, amidst whirling, primitive ceremonial dances and human conflict as the "background scenery," is both fantastic and fantastical. It provides the fateful, seemingly predestined turning point in the life of a little girl, and the stirring, brilliant climax of a very living, powerful novel.

Writer Enjoys Animals, Misses Original Culture

by Suzy Spain

In rather a curious switch from The Russian Revolution, Alan Morehead has written a new book about his observations and experiences on the Dark Continent, Africa. In *No Room in the Ark*, author Morehead probes the problem of wild game preservation, the fading tribesmen, the Europeans and the future of the African people.

With an admitted childish delight, Morehead observed the animal life. "That sense of privilege and superiority with which human beings approach another species suddenly forsakes you—you are simply another intruder in the bush on the same level as the animals themselves—and in a moment you comprehend how much human contact distorts wild creatures and destroys their proportions."

Morehead found Africa disillusioning on two points. The animals do not run wild and in such numbers as commonly suspected ("90% of African animals have been exterminated forever"). The second was the state of the African peoples themselves; he was told by an Englishwoman who had lived in Africa many years that "All Africans prefer to wear European clothes if they can get them, and to hunt with rifles and shotguns instead of spears. As for the dancing, the best place to see it is at the gold mines in Johannesburg. The miners put on a show on Sunday mornings—but not naked of course. They wear their miners' helmets and their shirts and trousers in which they work."

The Massai are an exception. "As a tribe they have done the thing that practically no other Africans have succeeded in doing: they have rejected the twentieth century and the white man's world and have, instead, remained loyal to their ancient tribal customs." The Masai has "an absolute conviction that he is an aristocrat, a member of a superior race."

Morehead found that the major

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Lighting Up Dark Continent: Thumbnail Histories

English Possessions Steadily Work To Obtain Independence

Rhodesia

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is still part of the British colonial system, but Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are protectorates under the control of the British Colonial Office. Minerals, especially copper, make the Federation important to Great Britain, but domestic prosperity is giving it an economic independence as important and powerful as the political independence it does not have. As in the Union of South Africa, the Federation's problems center around the racial question, but here relations are still flexible and the settlers are split between the United Federal Party which wants to give some, but not many, voting privileges to Africans and the Dominion Party which is opposed to any increase in African rights.

Kenya

Until this year Kenya's status has been that of British colony and protectorate. The capital is Nairobi. The Kenya protectorate is a coastal strip about 10 miles wide which is leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar. Mombasa, the chief seaport, is in this area. The south of Kenya is agriculturally one of the richest areas in Africa and also has salt mines.

The entire population of Kenya is about 3,500,000. Until about two weeks ago it was ruled by an appointed governor with the advice and consent of the legislative council, on which a majority of white settlers sits. The entire white population of Kenya is only about 25,000. This month in a conference in London the system

was changed in order that the government might provide a pattern to lead to independence. Leaders at this conference included Iain MacLeod, British colonial secretary Michael Blough, head of the moderate party of New Kenya, and Tom Mboya, native head of the Labor Party.

A reasonable solution to the legislative problem has been found in letting elected Africans control 37 seats in the council, and Europeans, Arabs, and Asians, 20. The other seats will total 8. This agreement suits all but the moderate Blough.

South Africa

The Union of South Africa, which includes the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal was first settled in 1652 when the Dutch East India Company established the permanent white settlement at Capetown. The British invasion in 1841 drove the Boers (Dutch) from the Cape island where they attempted to establish independent states. The discovery of the Kimberley diamond fields and the Witwatersrand gold fields, the richest gold fields in the world, led to British-Dutch hostilities exploding in the Boer War (1899-1902). With the British victory the Union of South Africa, a member of the British Commonwealth, was established in 1910.

South Africa is primarily a grazing country, one of the principal wool-producing areas of the world, but the nation's wealth comes from its mineral exports. The population is about 11 million, of which 9 million are non-white, but the colored are strictly controlled by government regulations. The present Prime Minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, a member of the strict Boer regime, shows no sign of easing native oppression in the face of growing tension, climaxed two weeks ago in the massacre at Sharpeville.

Uganda

Uganda, situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa, was established in 1894 as a British Protectorate. It is a country of very diverse physical features, with an economy based on agriculture and livestock. Its roads are among the best in East Africa, and it is linked to the Indian Ocean by railroad.

The population of Uganda is composed mainly of indigenous Africans, who are divided into four races. In the legislature, Africans are in a majority over the Europeans, and there are three Africans on the Council of Ministers.

Recently, a constitutional committee appointed by the governor submitted a request for a National Assembly, to be elected under universal suffrage, in 1961. This plan has been strongly opposed by Buganda, the most powerful province of Uganda, which wants a federated constitution which provides for strong political autonomy. If the proposed national constitution is adopted, Buganda threatens to break off with Uganda and function separately under its own government.

Natives Encumber Independent State

Liberia, until recently the only republic in Africa south of the Sahara, and one of two Negro republics in the world, has never been a colony. Settled by freed American slaves, Liberia has very close ties with the United States, not only in currency and language, but politically and economically. Firestone Rubber is the mainstay of Liberia's growing economy. Under the leadership of President William V. S. Tubman, the backward tribesmen are being fed and educated. However, the Americo-Liberians, descendants of the settlers, still control the government and lives of the hinter peoples.

The Congo Brews Violence, Turmoil

by Kristine Gilmartin

The Belgian Congo, the heart of equatorial Africa, is the stuff of which the adventure tales of "darkest Africa" are made. Explored by Livingstone and Stanley, the 904,991 square miles of the basin of the giant Congo River (2,900 miles long) consist of central rain forest bordered by mountains.

The country owes its existence to the ambition and character of King Leopold II of Belgium. He long maintained the personal union between the Congo and Belgium. In 1908 Belgium annexed the Congo and accepted it with a sense of responsibility and a desire to ameliorate the bad conditions which had flourished during Leopold's proprietorship. This attitude led to the policy of paternalism which the Belgians maintained would successfully stave off native movements for political independence as recently as last spring.

The natives of the Congo are chiefly of Bantu stock and were estimated at 11,788,700 in 1953. An increasing number are moving to industrial cities such as Leopoldville and Elisabethville. The Congo itself is extremely rich, both agriculturally and in mineral resources.

Early in February this year, Belgian leaders, shaken by nationalist pressure and violence offered full independence to the Congolese. After a conference in Brussels, during which sixty parties and additional tribal chiefs vied for positions in the race to determine the new leaders, the Belgians set elections for a Congolese Parliament on May 16, and a declaration of independence on June 30.

Chief rivals for top man are Joseph Kasavubu, often described as "fire-breathing," and Patrice Lumumba, a former postal clerk and ex-convict. Kasavubu wants to make the Lower Congo a separate state, perhaps in league with the nearby French-influenced Congo Republic. His strength is chiefly in the Leopoldville province, and he campaigned for a loose federal system.

His opponent, Patrice Lumumba, is head of the Congolese National Movement. This party has wider geographical support and thus Lumumba desired a centralized regime. A compromise was worked out by the Belgians patterned on the U. S. system, with detailed assurances of local authority.

The Belgian paternalism policy has been abandoned in face of the nationalist onslaught and, though now amenable to African demands, the Belgians have no assurance of property rights after independence and shares in the prosperous colonial corporations have dropped considerably in the last year. Violence and unrest continue in the rich, impatient Congo.

Two French States Near Liberty In Commonwealth; Guinea Free

Cameroons

The Cameroons were taken from Germany in 1918 and have since been a French territory. By the French constitution of October 4, 1958, it was named a state under the trusteeship. It is an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The High Commissioner is assisted by an elected representative assembly of 66 members. Full internal autonomy was granted on January 1, 1959 and complete independence was planned for January 1, 1960.

The Cameroons is represented in the French National Assembly by four deputies, in the Council of the Republic by three senators, in the Assembly of the French Union by five councillors and in the Economic Council by one councillor.

Her exports include cocoa, palm kernels, ginned cotton, timber, coffee, palm-oil, rubber, bananas, and groundnuts.

Guinea

Led by young Sekou Touré, Guinea, the sole state of France's twelve African territories to elect independence and sovereignty last September, soon found that there was quite a price to pay for her freedom. She lost all preferential treatment and support from France; immediately orders came from France that all French personnel were to leave, all equipment was to be removed, and French assistance of any sort was to cease.

To restore order, Guinea's new president, Touré, filled the vacancies as rapidly as possible, calling upon the country's small number of university-educated citizens. Some of the sympathetic French remained in the government's services. Although the West hesitated to enter the picture, Com-

munist countries offered aid almost immediately, establishing diplomatic, trade, cultural, and military missions.

With the hydroelectric power of the \$300,000,000 Konkouré Dam which the Communists offered to support, Touré hopes to turn Guinea from an agricultural to an industrial country, exploiting the country's rich supply of bauxite. Explaining that he has thoroughly studied Marxism, and leans toward an "Africanized" type of this philosophy, Touré wishes it to be known that, at all costs, Guinea will avoid becoming aligned or tied in any way to any other system, whether it be one of the East or of the West.

French Sudan

The State of French Sudan is a member of the French community created by the constitution of October, 1958. Bamako is its capital. The territory is administered by a government of 12 members. The 70 members of the Territorial Assembly are elected by universal suffrage. It is represented in the National Assembly by four deputies and has five council members in the Assembly of the French Union.

Of its population of approximately 3,700,000, almost 7,500 are Europeans.

Sudan has air service to Paris, Dakar, and Abidjan. Steamships and roads available for at least a part of the year join with railways to form the balance of her communications.

Sudan produces rice, karite, gum, livestock, dried fish, and skins for export, and imports foodstuffs, automobiles, sugar, building materials, salt, beer, and gasoline.

Events in Prospect

The Bryn Mawr College Book Sale for the benefit of the Regional Scholarship Fund will be on Thursday and Friday, April 7 and 8, from 10:00 to 6:00, and on Saturday the 9th, from 10:00 to 1:00 in the Gymnasium. There will be books for all ages and interests at bargain prices—10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00, plus a few specials and rarities.

Robert Lowell, poet, will give a reading from his poems on Friday evening, April 8, 1960 at 8:00 in the Common Room of Founders Hall at Haverford.

D. W. Brogan, Professor of Political Science and Fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge University, will give a Class of 1902 Lecture on Monday, April 11 at 4:30 in the Common Room. His topic will be "The Prospects of the Fifth French Republic."

Michel Butor, novelist and Visiting Lecturer in French, will speak on "Le Roman et La Poesie" under the auspices of the French Department at 8:30 on Monday, April 11 in the Ely Room.

Charles Mitchell, Richard M. Bernheimer Visiting Professor of History of Art, will speak on "German Renaissance Art and the Reformation." The lecture, on Tuesday, April 12 at 8:30 in Goodhart Hall, will be illustrated.

Viktor Poeschl, Professor, University of Heidelberg, and Visiting Professor, University of Washington, will give the Lily Ross Taylor Lecture on "Wisdom and Poetry in Horace" at 8:30, Wednesday, April 13, in the Ely Room.

William Meredith, author of *Ships and Other Figures*, and *The Open Sea and Other Poems*, will speak on "What the Poet Needs to Know," as part of the 75th Anniversary celebration. The lecture, sponsored by the English Department, will be at 4:30, Thursday, April 14, in the Deanery.

There will be a Science Club Panel on "Indeterminacy in Physics and Philosophy" at 8:30, Thursday, April 14, in the Common Room. The participants will be Grace Mead Andrus de Laguna, Professor Emerita of Philosophy; Jose Ferrer Mora, Professor of Philosophy; Rosalie C. Hoyt, Associate Professor of Physics; and Walter C. Michels, Marion Rolly Professor of Physics.

Wanted: Spanish House

Believe it or not, Bryn Mawr does have a Spanish Club. This fact is little-known, perhaps, because for a year now, the Spanish Club has had no place to center activities. Spanish enthusiasts have had to make do with inconvenient times and places for their doings.

But this problem will be solved if two more people sign up to live in Spanish House next year. Ten people, eight of whom have signed up, are needed to make Spanish House a reality. According to Mrs. Marshall, the site would be East House. Two floors would be set aside for dedicated linguists. Arrangements would be made to have lunch in the big halls from which the girls originally came and dinner in the East House.

We of the Spanish Club feel that a place to center our activities would make the club more functional socially as well as provide Spanish students with speaking practice. Coffee hours and parties with the Haverford, Princeton, and Penn Spanish clubs, Spanish movies, and informal meetings open to all interested in speaking Spanish are some of the possibilities. Needless to say, improvement in the spoken language is certain with such linguistic geniuses around as the two girls who spent this year in Madrid.

Anyone interested please (PLEASE!) see Mrs. Marshall. Leila Foster

"British Policy"

Continued from Page 2, Col. 3

knows best—he was governor from '52 to '56—Cohen's stories about this land seem more interesting and warmer than the more impersonal data he offers concerning other areas.

This book does not answer all the questions that one might raise in regard to Africa—as Mr. Adlai Stevenson points out in the foreword—but Mr. Cohen has frankly faced many of them. For example, the fact that the British have established clubs in the various African territories which they insist on restricting, has met with much disapproval. People construe it to mean that these foreign officers are prejudiced against their native charges. But Mr. Cohen explains this as follows: "... after a long day's work people overseas want to relax in an atmosphere as far as possible reproducing what it is like at home in Britain. I myself very well remember this feeling when I was serving abroad as a young man."

These personal touches, added to a graphic and succinct picture of Africa's growth, make this a valuable and a fascinating book.

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Continued from page 2, Col. 5

ity of Africans have never seen big game and that the average school child knows less about wild life than a child from New York City or London.

To maintain their authority and independence, Morehead found the Europeans living in homes entirely decorated with European furniture, pictures and carpets. "Africa was being deliberately excluded, and it had the effect of making one feel that one was on an island," and that they were the three million whites shutting themselves off from the sixty million blacks.

After seeing groups of Negroes casually walking along, talking to each other even after they have split paths, Morehead more than once felt "Just because these scenes are so natural and friendly, they contain a sharp reminder to the white man that he still remains an outsider here, that he could never walk quite so unself-consciously about Africa, that he is marked, in fact, by his own feeling of superiority."

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Continued from Page 1, Col. 2

anti-'white' terrorist movement. A most plausible reason for the existence of such a group is the fact that the land was sold on a temporary basis, according to the natives' tenure system. The Europeans, however, following the Western property code, viewed the exchange as permanent.

Today in Kenya there are approximately four Africans to every European. The increased native participation in the Kenya government is changing the control within the pattern. 'Race', here, as in many other situations, has taken on political, economic, and social overtones—yet, the struggle for self-preservation on these levels has caused both European and native to view each other under one term—'black' or 'white'.

In South Africa the policy of 'apartheid' or 'separateness' has expanded this pattern to the extreme.

In an effort to prevent "national suicide" the Union of South Africa, established as an independent country in 1910, has worked out a policy of separate development, apparently sincerely believed in by its supporters, the late Dr. Malan and Mr. Strigdom and the present Prime Minister, Mr. Verwerd. According to them, each individual can develop his personality to its fullest only by complete participation in his native culture. Any attempt to violate the legislative and public sanctions in pursuit of this policy is heartily suppressed, because such attempts should not and cannot lead to the growth of the total personality.

In South Africa today there are approximately 10 million Africans, 3 million Europeans, 1 million

Cape Coloreds (descendants of Africa's apartheid policy appears European-Bottentot unions) and one-half million Asians. Increasing pressure in the forms of disenfranchisement and economic and social restrictions is diminishing the minor role of the Cape Coloreds.

A mass emigration policy is the long-range plan for the Asians. Even with the establishment of such a police state, the recent anti-pass law campaign, sparked by the Pan-Africanist Congress leader Sobukwe, presents another potential pattern change. Here, too, the culture of the group is attached permanently to the individual because he is an indelibly marked member—he is black.

It would seem that the connection of the 'race' concept with culture is prevalent in a pattern intended to eliminate many inequalities founded on this injurious bond—i.e. the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At the present time the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia have a cumulative population of 7.6 million Africans and 292,000 'whites.' The original plan was to combine the capital and political power of Southern Rhodesia with the copper resources of Northern Rhodesia and the manpower of Nyasaland.

Native resentment toward the 'white' supremacy outlook of the Rhodesians has countered the desire of the federation 'whites' to incorporate the territories into an independent dominion free from British rule. Such an event would prove to be a permanent breeding ground for continued white domination. Britain's Prime Minister MacMillan in denouncing South

to have seen the need in the Federation for assuring perpetual vigilance over the two protectorates with a long-range view toward "fully responsible government."

This small survey gives some glimpses into the nature and number of the pattern changes occurring in sub-Saharan Africa today. As can be seen, the physical concept of 'race' occupies only one part of the workable definition. Cultural coincidences and factors are overlaid to the point of identity with the physical appearance. A man is 'black'—so he counts for less because he is accordingly a permanent member of a "lesser" culture. The use of the term 'race' confirms the view of immutability of characteristics. The present crop of scientific writers is trying to substitute the term "isolated population" to eliminate the belief of group permanency. However, as stated above, it takes more than truth to make people believe, especially when it is to their disadvantage to do so.

As in our own country, the desired stereotype of the 'black' has been completely overturned by the emergence of the educated elite. Many 'whites', anxious to retard or prevent African control, point to the gap between the small 'nationalist' core and the 'uneducated' masses completely or now only partially tribalized. Yet, such a situation is at first inevitable as the fruition of past mistake and ignorance. The nature of development, often distorted by the 'whites', is now regarded as the justification for preventing a change in control.



Twin sisters Kathleen and Florence Reilly with the IBM 704 Computer. Kathleen Reilly has used this electronic giant to make a statistical analysis of brain wave information for medical research. Both the girls are working on problems in various fields of science.

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Baton Rouge

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5
es students to send telegrams and letters of support to the Baton Rouge students and to raise funds which will eventually be needed for legal defense. All messages of support should be addressed to: Marvin Robinson, Student Body President, Southern University, % Shelby Faye Lewis, Progress Hall, Box 225, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Victories Go to Swimmers and Fun to Basketballers

Bryn Mawr Swims Towards Victorious Record; Two Close Meets Climax Successful Year

by Anne Rassiga

The Bryn Mawr swimming team ended its most successful season since 1954 with two victories in a row on March 16 and 17, bringing the total victory score to 4 wins, 1 tie and 1 loss. On both days

only the varsity team swam, and both were away meets.

The Penn meet on Wednesday had originally been scheduled for March 8, but was postponed because of snow. This victory by a narrow margin of one point, 38-37, was the most exciting one of the year as Penn had placed second in the Intercollegiate, only 2 points ahead of third place Bryn Mawr. In this meet, Bryn Mawr swimmers took a first and second place in freestyle, Fran Krauskopf and Edie McKeon; a first and second in backcrawl, Sandy Colt and Mary Johnson; first in the medley relay, Sandy Colt, Linda Fish and Fran Krauskopf; and first in the freestyle relay, Edie McKeon, Linda Fish, Sandy Colt and Fran Krauskopf.

The Temple meet the next day was almost as close, 34-31. Although we did not take a first in any of the individual events, the swimmers pulled in points with first in the medley relay, Sandy Colt, Linda Fish, Fran Krauskopf; in the freestyle relay, Sandy Colt, Edie McKeon, Fran Krauskopf, Linda Fish; and in the diving, Fran Krauskopf.

The j.v. team has done equally well this season with a total of three wins and one loss.

Fran Krauskopf won the high point varsity swimming cup for the season, with Sandy Colt a very close second. Sally Davis won the varsity diving cup. The j.v. swimming award went to Kathy Kistler, while Becks Hazen took first place junior varsity diving.

New officers have been elected for the 1960-61 season. They are: Sara Miller, captain; Becky Hazen, manager, and Helen Rodnite, assistant manager.

Basketball Star Rationalizes Season's Failures; Explains Injuries and Extraordinary Tactics

by E. Anne Eberle

One might say that athletics at Bryn Mawr are being de-emphasized (a process going on since roughly 1884). One then must say that the 1959-60 basketball team contributed substantially to this trend, with a brilliant season of two wins and six losses. While the swimming team was earning laurels and press notices for Dear Old BMC, the B-ball squad was earning a long rest.

It wasn't any one thing. Some games it was fouls. Other times there was so much walking called that the team held a special meeting to consider a group membership in the Travelers' Aid Society.

Actually, careful analysis produced an intricate, complicated, technical maze of reasons for the failure, but to make an attempt to put it in layman's terms: too few points for BMC, too many for foreigners.

We suppose that if you say often enough, "The object isn't winning, it's just the playing that

counts," pretty soon some literal-minded Bryn Mawrter is going to start to believe you. Well, we did have a lot of fun (how many teams spend one practice annually discussing methods of crushing opponents' glasses beneath a powerful sneaker while pretending to look for them?), but one suspects that winning teams probably have quite a lot of fun too.

Was there a lack of man-power? Yes. Woman-power? No, and a gratifying number of green tunics were noted. Perhaps we could use more avant-gardes for rebounds.

The statistics, however, are heartening. This year the jv's won three while the varsity won only two. Perhaps the varsity will win three next year. Next year, ah, next year. We raise the old cry (along with the anassakata which opponents seemed to think was a hex) for a brilliant speedy basketball team next year, and you'll wonder where the yellow went.

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Student Organization Adopts Resolutions

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

2) Be it resolved that this house urges the Government of the United States; a) to continue its policy of approving and supporting the efforts of France, Great Britain, and Belgium to abandon colonial holdings in Africa; b) that the United States work through informal diplomatic channels to

persuade Spain and Portugal to adopt more liberal colonial policies; and c) that the United States should generally encourage the independence movements in Africa. 3) Be it resolved that the house recommend that the Government of the United States embark on a policy of actively helping those independent African states which

desire such assistance to develop programs in education, agricultural improvement, water development for power and irrigation, public health plans and, in general, a stable and self-sustaining economies; that specifically this help take one form of scientific, technological, and educational assistance and that the United States form an organization to recruit and train men for this service which will be rendered in place of the draft; that the United States take appropriate steps to expand opportunities for African students to study in the United States.

Motives for Imperialism

Continued from Page 2, Col. 5

Because the whole tenure of imperialism was nationalistic, the military and political groups played an important role. They wanted the colonies for bases and defense purposes, and desired to maintain the delicate balance of

power and preserve their national honor.

All these interacting forces speeded the growth of imperialism so greatly that within about thirty years of the inception of colonization, Africa was almost entirely partitioned.

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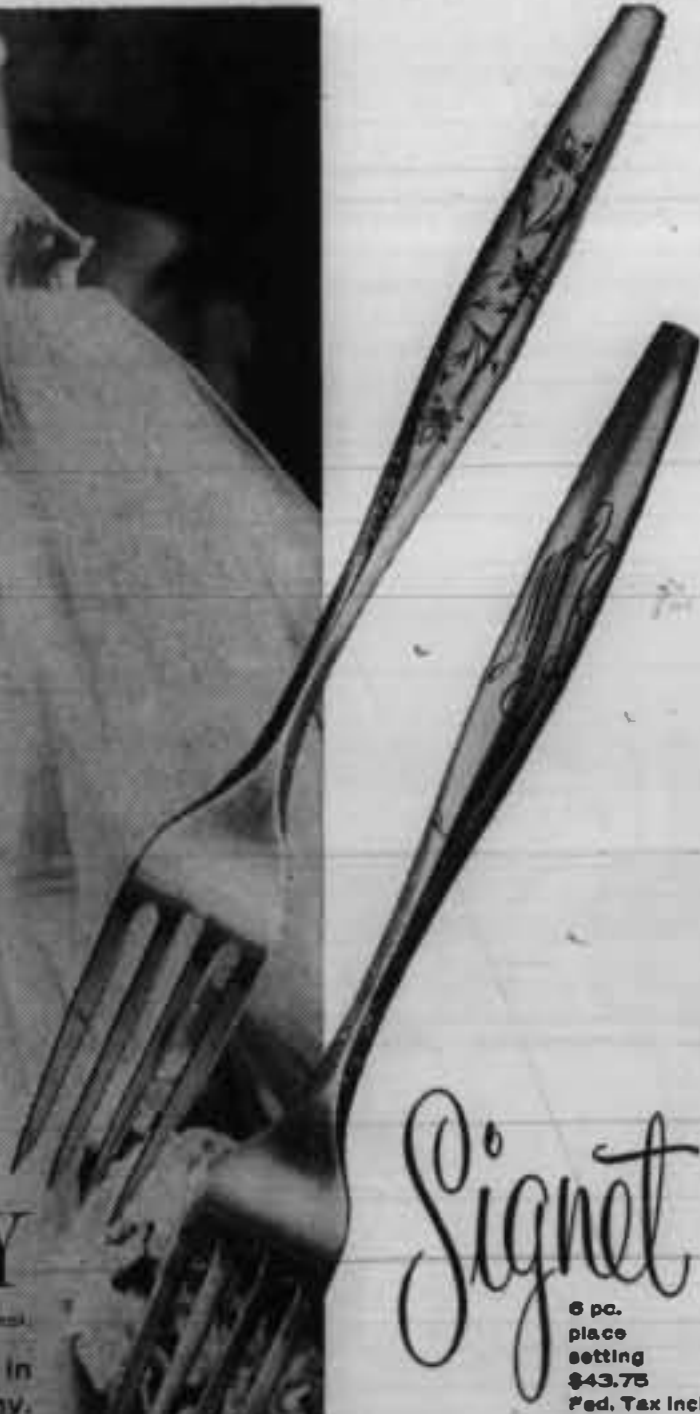
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